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12. Buxbaumia aphylla L. Barrasois *1820*.

13. Polytrichum piliferum Schreb. Wreck Cove *1816*. Recorded also from Nova Scotia (Macoun).

These additions bring the number of species of bryophytes recorded as having been collected in Cape Breton up to 361: 96 liverworts and 265 mosses. The bryophyte flora of the province of Nova Scotia as a whole is now known to include 408 species: 105 liverworts and 303 mosses. The writer is indebted to Dr. A. W. Evans, Dr. A. L. Andrews, and Mrs. E. G. Britton for assistance in determining various species.

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

LICHENS OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

Stewart H. Burnham

Two lists of lichens are enumerated below. Bash Bish Falls in the southwestern part of Berkshire county, near Copake Iron Works, N. Y., was visited the afternoons of Aug. 1, 1908, and July 3, 1909. No special attention was given to collecting lichens; however, this wild rocky gorge supports rather a rich lichen flora as well as many fine mosses.

Mt. Greylock, in northern Berkshire county, was visited on the following dates: July 4–5, 1908; May 29–31, and Oct. 9–10, 1909; and May 28–30, 1910. It is the highest land in the state of Massachusetts, 3505 feet above the level of the sea. The open rocky summit is fringed with forests of balsam fir, *Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.; yellow birch, *Betula lutea* Mx. f.; and small trees of mountain ash, *Sorbus americana* Marsh. The trunks of these trees, old decaying wood, and the earth in sheltered situations, is the habitat of a rich and noticeable lichen flora.

A few of the lichens have been determined by Dr. L. W. Riddle, of Wellesley College, and some by Mr. G. K. Merrill, of Rockland, Maine.

Bash Bish Falls Lichens

Alectoria chalybeiformis (L.) S. F. Gray.
Buellia petraea (Flot., Koerb.) Tuck. Rocks; determined by Mr. Merrill.
Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad.
C. *furcata racemosa* (Hoffm.) Flk.
C. *papillaria* (Ehrh.) Hoffm. Prospect Rock.
C. *rangiferina* (L.) Weber.
C. *uncialis* (L.) Fr. A variety of this composite species.
Leptogium tremelloides (L. f.) S. F. Gray. Determined by Mr. Merrill.
Parmelia caperata (L.) Ach.
P. *crinita pilosella* (Hue) Merrill.
P. *perlata* (L.) Ach. Prospect Rock and elsewhere.
P. *rudecta* Ach. (*Parmelia Borreri rudecta* (Ach.) Tuck.)

P. saxatilis (L.) Fr.
P. sulcata Tayl. (*Parmelia saxatilis sulcata* Nyl.)
Peltigera canina (L.) Hoffm.
Pertusaria multipuncta (Turn.) Nyl. On trunks of *Betula lutea.*
Physica aquila detonsa Tuck.
Pyxine sorediata (Ach.) Fr.
Ramalina farinacea (L.) Ach. On rocks.
Umbilicaria Dillenii Tuck. Prospect Rock.
U. Muhlenbergii (Ach.) Tuck. Lookout Rock.
U. pustulata (L.) Hoffm. Prospect Rock.

MT. GREYLOCK LICHENS

Alectoria chalybeiformis (L.) S. F. Gray. On rocks at the summit.
Baeomyces roseus Pers. Wilbur's Park.
Biatora granulosa (Ehrh.) Poetsch.
B. uliginosa (Schrad.) Fr. Determined by Dr. Riddle.
B. viridescens (Schrad.) Fr. On old balsam stump at the summit with *Icmadophila.*
Cladonia alpestris (L.) Rabenh. Stony Ledge.
C. cariosa cribrosa (Wallr.) Wainio.
C. cristatella Tuck. On rotten coniferous wood at the summit and elsewhere.
C. fimbriata (L.) Hoffm. A variety of this composite species.
C. furcata (Huds.) Fr. Woods west of Stony Ledge.
C. furcata racemosa (Hoffm.) Flk. Bellowspipe Trail and in the woods west of Stony Ledge.
C. gracilis (L.) Fr. A variety of this composite species.
C. ochrochlora ceratodes Flk. On balsams and rotten logs at the summit; determined by Mr. Merrill.
C. papillaria (Ehrh.) Hoffm. Stony Ledge.
C. squamosa (Scop.) Hoffm. On rotten logs at the summit; a variety of this composite species.
C. sylvatica (L.) Rabenh. Stony Ledge and at the summit.
C. verticillata Hoffm.
Evernia furfuracea Cladonia Tuck.
Graphis scripta (L.) Ach. On trunks of yellow birch.
Icmadophila aeruginosa (Scop.) Mass. On old balsam stump at the summit. [*Baeomyces aeruginosus* (Scop.) DC.]
Lecanora subfusca (L., Nyl.) Ach. On balsams, yellow birch and mountain ash at the summit; determined by Mr. Merrill.
Lecidea platycarpa Ach. On balsams and rocks at the summit; determined by Mr. Merrill and Dr. Riddle.
Lobaria amplissima (Scop.) Arn. Fine specimens on the trees along the Bellowspipe Trail. [*Sticta amplissima* (Scop.) Mass.]

L. pulmonaria (L.) Hoffm. On trees along the Bellowspipe Trail and at the summit.

Lopadium pezizoideum (Ach.) Koerb. On balsams at the summit; determined by Mr. Merrill. [*Heterothecium pezizoideum* (Ach.) Flot.]

Mycoblastus sanguinarius (L.) Th. Fr. On balsams at the summit, more common than the preceding species; determined by Mr. Merrill. [*Heterothecium sanguinarium* (L.) Flot.]

Pannaria lanuginosa (Ach.) Koerb.

Parmelia caperata (L.) Ach. On trunks of yellow birch and at the summit.

P. cetrata Ach. On the trunk of a fallen butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, where the North Adams road enters the forest at the base of Mt. Williams.

P. crinita pilosella (Hue) Merrill. On the trunk of the fallen butternut with the preceding species and elsewhere.

P. dubia (Wulf.) Schaer. On yellow birch at the summit. (*Parmelia Borreri* Tuck.)

P. exasperata (Ach.) D. N. On balsams, mountain ash and yellow birch at the summit. (*Parmelia olivacea aspidota* Ach.)

P. olivacea (L.) Ach. Fruiting specimens on balsams and mountain ash at the summit.

P. olivaria (Ach.) D. N. On balsams, yellow birch and mountain ash at the summit; determined by Mr. Merrill.

P. perlata (L.) Ach. On balsam trunks.

P. pertusa (Schrank.) Schaer. On balsam trunks.

P. physodes (L.) Ach. On balsam trunks at the summit and at the campgrounds in the Hopper.

P. rudecta Ach. Fruiting specimens.

P. saxatilis (L.) Fr. On balsams and mountain ash at the summit.

P. sulcata Tayl. On the trunk of the fallen butternut at the base of Mt. Williams; also at the summit on balsams, yellow birch, and mountain ash.

Pertusaria communis Lam. & DC. Determined by Mr. Merrill.

P. globularis Ach. On balsams.

P. globulifera (Turn.) Nyl. On balsam trunks; determined by Mr. Merrill.

P. velata (Turn.) Nyl. On yellow birch; determined by Mr. Merrill.

P. Wulfenii Lam. & DC. Determined by Mr. Merrill.

Peltigera aphthosa (L.) Willd.

P. canina (L.) Hoffm.

Physcia aquila detonsa Tuck. On balsams.

Platysma ciliare (Ach.) Nyl. (*Cetraria ciliaris* Ach.)

P. *lacunosum* (Ach.) Nyl.

P. *Oakesianum* (Tuck.) Nyl. On balsams and mountain ash at the summit; at the camp grounds on yellow birch and balsams.

Pyxine sorediata (Ach.) Fr. On balsams at the summit.

Stereocaulon paschale (L.) Fr. On rocks at the summit and on Stony Ledge.

Umbilicaria Muhlenbergii (Ach.) Tuck. Rare on rocks at Stony Ledge. No Umbilicarias were seen about the summit.

Usnea florida (L.) Hoffm. On balsams at the summit.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

"THE CATKIN-HYPNUM, WITH LONG HOSES."

"Hypnum julaceum, perichaetio setas paene aequante."

In this quaint manner Prof. James Dillen,[1] of Oxford University, in the middle of the 18th Century, described the species which we now know as *Leucodon julaceus* (L.) Sull. and which Linnaeus,[2] who in many cases, simply gave binomials to the Dillenian descriptions, without having seen the specimens, called *Hypnum julaceum* L. The specimens which Dillenius described and figured, were collected in Pennsylvania and Virginia by the three Johns, Bartram, Clayton and Mitchell.

Of the *Leucodons* we have three species: two are endemic and have been frequently figured, described and compared, but strangely enough no mention seems to have been made of one characteristic of *Leucodon julaceus*, which to me is its most marked feature. Aside from the differences in the leaf-points, as figured in the BRYOLOGIST for January, 1902, *L. julaceus* may be known at once by the rounded, swollen, mamillose cells of the dorsal part of the apex, which, even in the young leaves of the apical branches, are unlike those of the other species of the genus. *Leucodon brachypus* rarely shows a slight trace of it, but in *L. julaceus* their character is unmistakable.

Austin, in his Musci Appalachiani, issued number 260 as a stoloniferous form of this species, collected on Red Cedars, Palisades of New Jersey; this "*forma stolonifera*" as he called it, varies considerably in the size and shape of its leaves and has since been collected by Sullivant and Kellerman in Ohio, by Dr. Small at Conewago, Pennsylvania, by myself in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, by Dr. R. M. Harper in Georgia, by Bush in Missouri, and by Chapman and John Donnell Smith in Florida. It seems to be only on the young stems of the plants, where the terminal growths have not reached complete development, that the leaves instead of being crowded and imbricate, as on the branches, are much smaller and more acuminate, as on the decumbent creeping stems of the older plants.

E. G. BRITTON.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

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[1] Dill. Hist. Musc. 2: 321. t. 41. f. 56. 1741.

[2] Hypnum julaceum L. Sp. pl. 2: 1130. 1753.